The People's Journal.

PICKENS S. C.

BILL ARP TALKS OF R. E. LEE.

He Met the General on Two Occasions During the Civil War and Was Impressed With His Granduer.

Atlanta Constitution.

"Duty is the sublimest word in our language." That is what General Lee wrote to his son soon after General Scott offered him the supreme command of the Northern army. Virginia had just seceded and Lee saw on one side that there were no honors to which he might not aspire. On the other side, if he cast his destiny with that of his State, he saw, or he thought he saw, that miseries and trials awaited him without number. But to seek his duty and, having found it, it was ever the principle of his actions. These strong and beautiful words about duty were not original with General Lee, and in his letter he has them in quotation marks. The expression came from Rev. John Davenport, a famous Puritan preacher of New England—the man who gave shelter to the three regicides who condemned Charles the First to death and after the restoration fled for their lives to New England and were hidden by John Davenport in his barn. When this act of treason became known among his people he neither quailed nor relented but preached a sermon the next Sabbath from that passage in Isaiah which says: "Hide the outcasts. Betray not him that wandereth. Let my outcasts dwell with thee and be thou covert unto them from the spoiler." It was in that sermon that he made use of this notable expression: "It is my duty to shield them, and duty is the sublimest word in our language."

During the war it was my privilege to see General Lee quite often, but never did I meet him face to face and have a brief conversation with him but twice. Even then we did not know how great a man he was. General Johnston had been wounded at Seven Pines, and General Lee came from West Virginia to take his place. He was almost a stranger to the Army of Northern Virginia. He had been in command but a week or two when General Black, of Rome, came to see his boys of the Eighth Georgia and asked me to ride with him to General Lee's headquarters and introduce him, for he was very desirous of meeting him before he returned to Georgia. Of course I complied, for General Black was a man of no small consequence at home. He was old and gray and of commanding presence and military bearing. Introducing myself first, I presented General Black, and after we were seated I said nothing, but paid modest and respectful attention. I was soon impressed with the grandeur of the man before me, and, of course, as he expanded, I very naturally shrank up a little to keep the equilibrium. Not long after this the Seven Days' battles began and ended in McClellan's defeat and our army began to realize how great a man Lee was. It was on the sixth day that I was sent to his headquarters near Meadow Bridge to receive orders, and there I met him again. He was standing uncovered and unarmed in front of his tent, and "Stonewall" Jackson was asleep inside upon the straw, and the servant had set the dinner tables over him so as not to disturb his rest, for, as General Lee said, "He needs it, and nothing but artillery will awake him now."

I said that the army did not know at first how great a man Lee was. Neither did they know fully at the last, for he was one of the few great characters that develops and grows brighter and grander as the years roll on. For some years after the war he received but little praise at the North and a great national cyclopedia gave more space and praise to Old John Brown than to General Lee, who arrested and executed him. But now, in the International, of fifteen volumes—a standard work, edited and compiled by 200 of the most distinguished scholars and professors of the Northern colleges—the sketches of General Lee and Stonewall Jackson are all that we could ask for.

That of Lee closes with this paragraph: "In person he was one of the noblest types of manly beauty. Tall, broad-shouldered, erect, with a dignity as impressive as that of Washington, yet not so cold. Of habits as pure as Washington, but more warmly religious and always maintaining a calm, confident and kindly manner that no disaster could disturb or change." The world knows him now and venerates his memory and the people he fought against have given him a place in their hall of fame.

Verily, old Father Time is a good doctor and Anno Domini the softening solvent of all malignant passions. But this is enough from me concerning the great commander. It was the sublime Christian faith of Lee and Jackson that made their characters complete and added luster to their military fame. They were men of prayer.

For a little while I would ask your kind attention to those who since 1892 have called themselves the Daughters of the Confederacy. Their mission has been and still is and we trust long will be as declared in article 2 of their constitution: "Educational, memorial, social and benevolent—to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the war between the States—to honor the memory of those who served and those who fell in our service and to record the part taken by Southern women during the war and its aftermath, their patient endurance of hardship, the patriotic devotion during the struggle and to fulfill the duties of sacred charity to the survivors." All of these are noble objects but the greatest of all is the establishing of the truth and preserving it. The poet saith that "Truth crushed to each will rise again," and it has risen and will continue to rise. Even that popvlar magazine, Frank Munsey's Monthly, in its [illegible] number, has forever blotted out [illegible] malignant and fanatical story of [illegible] Freitchie, and only the last week the ladies of Lexington, Ky., put under the ban the drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It was the Daughters of the Confederacy who did it and to their widespread and influential organization the South must look for the maintenance of the truth. Just think of it. Within the past nine years twenty-two States have been chartered as grand divisions, including California, New York, the District of Columbia, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. In all these there have been chartered an aggregate of over three hundred chapters with a membership of 26,000 good loyal Southern women. The largest federation of women in the world. Of this membership Texas has the largest number, 2,435, Georgia comes next with 1,750 members. But my friends, this great army of daughters had mothers who, whether alive or now dead, instilled this love of truth and unstained Confederate honor in the hearts of their children. They are the ones who sacrificed and suffered and still were strong. For more than fifteen years I have observed a trait in woman's nature that is lacking in most men. She never gives up. The sad results of the war that wrecked the fortunes of Southern men hastened thousands of them to untimely graves, but their widows still dot the land from Virginia to Texas. The mothers of these daughters endured more hardships and privations than their husbands and sons who were in the army, but they never complained.

Goldsmith wrote:

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."

But some cynical old bachelor paraphased it:

"Man wants but little here below,
For so the poets say,
But woman wants it all, you know,
And wants it right away."

Well, she does want all she can get, and wants it as soon as she can get it, if not sooner, but if she can't have it she surrenders cheerfully and accommodates herself to the situation. During the war they actually smiled at their own pitiful and distressed condition. They boiled down the dirt from the smoke house that had long been saturated with the drippings of the hanging meat and made pretty good salt out of it and divided with their neighbors. They parched rye and gubbers for coffee and sweetened it with sorghum and bragged how good it was. They cut up their old garments and made clothes for their children. Indeed it is always an amusing entertainment to listen to these good old mothers as they recite their makeshifts and their trials after Sherman had passed through on his march to the sea. Not long ago four or five of these matrons by chance met at our house and it was nip and tuck between them as they told of the most amusing experiences. One told how her two boys and a little girl had worn out their shoes until they would not hold shucks much less feet and she found an old calf skin that had long been hanging in the barn and she soaked it in lime and red oak bark and got about half the hair off and took it to an old shoe cobbler, and he made three pair of shoes that would hold shucks, and they fit the children pretty well, but the red hair stuck out in little patches all over them, and she laughed and laughed until the children did not want to wear them, because she laughed so much. That was the origin of tan shoes, though these were made of untanned leather. Another told how two of her children never saw a raisin until they were 5 and 7 years old, and were afraid to eat them, and said they were bugs. Another told how she and her boys built a fence around the garden by boring holes in the plank and the posts with an old brace and bit that her husband left when he went off. And they made pegs and drove them in for there wan't a nail in the county. But good old Mother Akin, whom everybody loves and likes to listen to, told how three of her neighbors got out of meal and had somehow got hold of three bushels of corn, and they rigged up a little rickety wagon and a blind army mule and all three started to the nearest mill, which was 7 miles away. They started early and got to the creek, and the creek was up, but they drove in, and sure enough the wagon came uncoupled right in the middle of it and let them all down where it was knee-deep, and let the corn down, too, and the mule went on with the fore wheels and stopped when he got over. But they never gave up the ship nor the corn. It took them about an hour to get the corn and the wagon together again, and with dripping garments they hurried on to the mill. A photograph of the scene would sell as the champion picture of the women of the war. The good miller gave them dry meal for the wet corn, and by sundown they were all at home again and laughed over it and everybody laughed who heard of it. Almost every family within Sherman's belt have fireside stories to tell that would fill a book. They are a curious medley of the sad, the pathetic and the amusing, and excite more fun than sorrow. How blessed are they who still live, and how sweet are the memories of those who are dead, for it is the mothers of the Confederacy who have perpetuated the love of truth and the love of Southern patriotism in the hearts of the children and inspired those principles that have in recent years developed that grand organization known as the Daughters of the Confederacy. Our Northern brethren may boast of the Grand Army of the Republic, but our mothers smile and say: "I don't see where the grand comes in, for all who came this way were low Dutch and hungry Irish, who feared not God nor regarded women." Well, it is all over now, and we are at peace, that blessed peace that hath her victories more renowned than war. And thrice blessed is the woman whom the dark ages kept subdued for centuries, but has come to the front and now stands side by side with man and is always first in every good word and work. For two thousand years she was called by name but twice in the Bible, Mother Eve, and next came Sarah, the wife of Abraham, and for another two thousand years was mentioned by name only a few times, but at last she was honored as the mother of our Savior and was "last at the cross and earliest at the grave."

Within the last half century she has made more progress in establishing her natural and God-given rights than in all preceding time. She is the acknowledged head of all religious, missionary and charitable institutions. She is the school teacher of the world and in these United States constitutes nine-tenths of all the public school teachers in the land. In several States she has the right of suffrage and is eligible to office on the school boards. Time was when she was almost a dead letter in literature and hardly ever noticed in the press of the country, but now a great metropolitan paper or magazine could not exist without a large space being devoted to her service and her fairy pictures made to adorn the columns of every issue. Women in this Southland are a power and woe be to the men who scorn it, for they are always on the side of religion and good morals and purity in private life. Without them, the church, the prayer meetings, the Sabbath schools and even the home would speedily decline into that state that Grover Cleveland called an "innocuous desuetude." In truth, she is the hope of the world and her progress the best sign of the coming millennium. As to her influence for all that is good in educating and refining mankind, no man ever wrote a more beautiful sentence than that of Sir Richard Steele, when he penned that: "To look upon and love a fair and virtuous woman and be loved by her is a liberal education." And so let me say to the young men, these sons of the Confederacy, don't despair; don't grieve for a college education; don't lament your poverty; but get married and your education will begin. Sometimes the course is long, but it is happy. My own has been running for nearly fifty-three years and is not completed, for I have not yet received a diploma nor taken the first honor. I am still a school boy.

BILL ARP.

South Carolina and Mississippi are the only two States now in which the negroes outnumber the whites. In Louisiana the relative decrease of negroes has been very marked, but in Alabama and Florida the relative proportion of negroes has increased. The black population appears to be concentrating in the low and warm regions of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

An Indianapolis correspondent says that Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, in whose interest the matter of a \$5,000 pension has been agitated at Washington on the ground that she is the widow of an ex-President, has notified her friends that she does not care to have the matter pressed, and no further effort will be made in that direction.

IS CHARTER TO BE REVOKED?

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company Replies to the Attorney General of the State.

Attorney General Bellinger sent a special message to the General Assembly last week, asking that the charter of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company be revoked in this State, and gave as the principal reason for this course that the company had petition for the removal of its case to the Federal courts. The reply of the company is interesting and entirely on the defensive, and it is contained in a letter sent to the individual members of the Legislature, as follows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 20, 1902.

To the Honorable Members of the General Assembly of South Carolina—Dear Sir: The Attorney General has addressed to the General Assembly a special report directed against a particular named individual interest—the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.

The party so referred to may be permitted on its own behalf also to address and memoralize you.

The public laws and statutes of South Carolina expressly invite corporations created by its sister States to come into the State, invest, and carry on business.

To induce them to do so they are guaranteed the same rights, privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by the citizens and corporations of South Carolina herself. (Revised Statutes of 1893, Sections 1,465 and 1,471.)

To her own corporations the State of South Carolina has given the right to acquire, and own real estate, and personal property, to an unlimited extent, including stock in other companies. (Acts of 1896, Statute at Large, Volume 22, p. 99.)

Accepting this invitation the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company entered the State and located and acquired property, and carried on its business, viz, the manufacture and sale of fertilizers.

In order to do so it has acquired by purchase a large amount of property:

1. Manufactories to manipulate and manufacture complete fertilizers.
2. Phosphate land to provide the phosphate rock from which, by proper processes, is obtained the phosphoric acid for a complete fertilizer.
3. Cotton seed oil mill interests so as to provide in cotton seed meal the ingredient of nitrogen for a complete fertilizer.

Much of this property was purchased from the estates of insolvent concerns that had suspended business and whose property was idle and unused

South Carolina has no mines or deposits of potash, so that ingredient has to be purchased and imported from abroad.

In the case of nitrogen—save for its being obtainable from cotton seed meal, the manufacturers of a complete fertilizer in South Carolina would be wholly at the mercy of the foreign market for nitrates

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has, like any prudent manufacturer, sought to insure a supply of its raw material for use in its manufactures.

It has done nothing else

It has purchased only the property of parties who were willing and offered to sell.

It has driven no competitor out of the market—unless perchance by the fair competition of the best article at the cheapest price

It has extended to all a fair and reasonable credit.

It has unduly pushed or pressed no one to the wall.

It has simply purchased its property and carried on its business in like manner as any person would do.

The Attorney General has instituted a proceeding in the Courts to test whether the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has violated the statute of the State known as the Anti Trust Act.

The reasons he gives for stating that it has violated this law is that it has purchased a large amount of property.

This is true, but what law is violated by so doing?

The State of South Carolina said to the company:

"Come and invest and do business in this State, and you can buy and own as much property as you wish!"

No one is complaining of any injury from the company.

The former owners of the property purchased by the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company so far from complaining are congratulating themselves on having been able to sell. The full value of their property has been paid to them, and thus as the property remained in the State, the purchase money paid to the old owners has been brought additionally into the State for its development and taxation.

The farming interest has not been affected by any charge for fertilizers in excess of what the cost of raw material and of manufacture warrants.

The property of old and insolvent companies which was lying idle has been again brought into operation, and the supply of fertilizer thereby increased, and renewed employment given to operatives.

Therefore, the only question can be: Because the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company owns so much property has it by that act alone made itself obnoxious to the Anti-Trust statate?

It has other competitors. There are some twenty one independent fertilizer companies or concerns selling fertilizers in South Carolina, of which some seven are actually located and manufacturing in the State.

It may be the largest concern in the State, but it is to the advantage of the State to have a large concern in its own limits.

It has very strong and wealthy competitors in adjoining States, who sell and deliver within the State.

At any rate, some one concern has to be the largest, and the elimination successively of the largest would by degrees eliminate all.

The Attorney General recommends that the Legislatore at once pass an Act which will summarily and without a hearing prohibit the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company from any longer carrying on business in the State.

On this we beg your attention.

First—To the utilitarian point of view:

What practical good will be accomplished?

Will it do any good to transfer to Georgia or North Carolina all the property and operations of the company?

The only market now for South Carolina phosphate rock (it being of much lower grade than Florida or Tennessee rock) is to the local manufactories—especially those near Charleston, owned by the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company.

This market will be destroyed.

All the laborers and persons employed by the company in its several works will lose their employment.

Inasmuch as the property of the company cannot be taken and confiscated all its factories would be closed and the supplying of fertilizers to the farmers made more difficult and costly.

The strongest competitor in the State will have been forced out

If, in consequence, there is any advance in the price of fertilizers it is certain that advance would not go into the pockets of the farmers.

What, then can the State gain?

It would be construed as notice to all outside capital that its presence is undesirable and its investment at the risk of arbitrary destruction.

It would be tantamount to saying that the State prefers that her citizens should remain poor and her natural resources undeveloped, and that she does not desire them to share in the material progress of the citizens of other States.

Second—To the standpoint of justice:

If the company has violated the law let it be punished. The fact of such violation is a matter for the Courts.

The General Assembly makes laws; it does not try cases.

Is it fair, then, to try and condemn a party without hearing him?

The Attorney General has himself referred the matter to the Courts. It should be left to them to decide.

Lastly—The Attorney General asks the General Assembly to take so extraordinary a step as the summary termination of all permission to the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company to longer carry on business in the State.

He gives as the motive for such action that the company has removed the case against it to the Federal Court.

But this is the mere legal exercise of a constitutional right.

The Supreme Court of our State, as well as the Supreme Court of the United States, has decided that the right to remove proper cases into the Federal Courts is a constitutional one, and any Act of a Legislature attempting to prohibit it is void.

The Federal Courts certainly exist for some purpose. They are created for the very purpose of trying cases involving the question of rights under the Federal Constitution.

Why, then, should a party be persecuted for only exercising a constitutional right and carrying a case for trial into the Court created for that express purpose?

Should the State use its power to destroy a party for so small and trivial a reason?

The Virginia Carolina Chemical Company.

By its Counsel, MITCHELL & SMITH.

PICKENS RAILROAD

J. E. BOGGS, President.
TIME TABLE No. 2.
☞Supersedes Time Table No. 1. Effective 12:01 A. M., Feb. 1st, 1901.

Read Down. No. 10. Mixed.	STATIONS.	Read Up. No. 9. Mixed.
10:40 a m	Lv. Pickens Ar	2:55 p m
10:45 a m	*Ferguson's	2:45 p m
10:55 a m	*Parson's	2:30 p m
11:00 a m	*Ariail's	2:25 p m
11:05 a m	*Mauldin's	2:20 p m
11:15 a m	Ar Easley Lv	2:15 p m
No. 12. Mixed.	**STATIONS.**	**No. 11. Mixed.**
4:00 p m	Lv. Pickens Ar	6:40 p m
4:05 p m	*Ferguson's	6:30 p m
4:15 p m	*Parson's	6:15 p m
4:20 p m	*Ariail's	6:10 p m
4:25 p m	*Mauldin's	6:05 p m
4:40 p m	Ar Easley Lv	6:00 p m

*Flag Stations.

All trains daily except Sunday.

No. 10 Connects with Southern Railway No. 33.

No. 9 Connects with Southern Railway No. 12.

No. 12 Connects with Southern Railway No. 11.

No. 11 Connects with Southern Railway No. 31.

☞For any information apply to
J. T. TAYLOR,
General Manager.

WM. P. CALHOUN.

Attorney at Law,

113 West Court St. GREENVILLE, S. C
Practice in all the courts, State and [fe]deral.

H. J. HAYNESWORTH, C. E. ROBINSON
L. W. PARKER, Pickens, S. C
Greenville, S. C.

Haynesworth, Parker & Robinson,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Pickens C. H., - - South Carolina

Practice in all Courts. Attend to all business promptly.
☞Money to loan.